

URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, 1863.

THE ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
The cheapest and best country paper in Ohio.
J. W. HOLZ, URBANA, OHIO.



THE UNION OF HEARTS—THE UNION OF LANDS
THE UNION OF STATES—THE UNION OF PEOPLE
AND THE KING OF OUR UNION FOREVER!

THE URBANA UNION is a newspaper for the people of Hamilton county. It is not in the interest of any party, nor is it meant to be identified with the interest of any party, because it will not be fettered. It will not be neutral for that means time serving timidity. It will have very distinct opinions on all public questions connected with government, whether Union, State, or County; and on the expression of opinions it will have but one guide—a strict adherence to law. It will support the Constitution and the laws, without regard to platforms or to party dogmas.

War and General News of Week ENDING OCT. 22, 1863.

"STABLE, flat and unprofitable." That might serve without further detail, if our readers could trust our judgment.

The uncertainty which hung over Bragg's army, whether it would escape, has been removed, and we now have news that he has escaped into East Tennessee with his army and his train. The newspaper public are fierce and truculent against Buller for permitting the escape. Certainly the editors ought to know exactly what a general ought to do and could do. He should run ahead, no matter whether the moon could stand it or not; he ought not to regard so vulgar a thing as lack of food or the capacity of trains to keep way with fast marching men. Officers on horseback delighted in "double-quick" for the men, but there is no "double-quick" for major and heavy wagons over broken roads. This impatient ignorance, and its twin brother, loud-mouthed clamor for headlong dash, are making havoc in our army by the wanton destruction of our men. A drunken officer riding in advance of his men, is called "brave to a fault," and such criminal folly is held up to the Government as worthy of promotion, and unfortunately rewarded by the Government with advancement in rank, as if bravery was a rare thing in our army.

We are now within forty days of winter, and a third of that time may be set down as a period of rain. Our military movement will probably be this: Our Potomac army will advance upon the forces under Lee, which may be expected to retire before us without a battle short of some outpost of Richmond. The rebels having withdrawn from Kentucky, we shall advance into East Tennessee by the Cumberland Gap, reaching the rebel railroads, and also returning to Nashville, leaving Alabama to the enemy. But for the purpose of cutting the Memphis and Charleston communication we shall hold Corinth and Grand Junction. Memphis will be retained, our river fleet strengthened for a new attack on Vicksburg, and communication secured with New Orleans. Extensive fleets will go South, and these are expected to operate on Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Galveston.

We have no accurate report of the forces drafted in Ohio, either as to the number or their organization. The Governor has had an expectation of inducing them to volunteer into the three years service, or at any rate into the twelve months service.

The War Department has at length consented that officers in the older volunteer regiments may be appointed to higher positions in the new regiments. But the consent has been withheld to the proper moment to make the consent of no value to the country or to the officers, for the Governor and the county committee traps will have filled the places with incompetent men—men of no experience, and oftentimes, of no capacity.

VALLANDIGHAM carried his old District, but was beaten about 1,800 in the new one. Warren county alone gave 1,860 majority for Schenck.

FINCK is elected to Congress from the Muskingum district by over 5,000 majority. Every county in the District gives him a majority.

McKENNEY's majority in this District will be in the neighborhood of 700. West obtained 400 majority in Logan, 91 in Champaign, and 400 in Miami. McKENNEY's majority in Darke was nearly 1,200, in Shelby, 400.

INDIANA elected seven Democrats and four Republicans to Congress. One of the former (Gen. Dumont) was run by the Republicans as a War Democrat against the regular Democratic nominee. His election is therefore a triumph to them.

It is a burning disgrace to the 10th District that it elected Ashley, the unprincipled speculator, to Congress. As an evidence of how his own neighbors, who know the man, appreciate him, the city of Toledo, where he resides, gave 1,207 majority against him. Every ward went heavily for Waite, an honest man.

The Elections.

THE Union Convention held at Columbus in September, 1861, by the people of Ohio, and which nominated David Tod as Governor, well deserved the name it bore. It was everywhere a matter of regret that the Democrats maintained a separate organization under their Convention held on the 4th of July, particularly as Mr. Jewett's letter of acceptance was in full accord with true Union principles. The fact of this accord at that time in the principles of the two parties, perhaps gave to the Democrats a reason why they might with honor persevere in their own nominations.

The action of the Union State Convention seemed to reach the counties and to rule the nominations made for the Legislature and for county officers. The next session of the Legislature showed a steady decline in the Union action, and before that session ended, the Union men so-called, began to see one another as Democrats and Republicans, and to resort on each other the charge of deserting the Union party, and of going back to the parties that owned them before. In the session of Congress there seemed to be scarcely a pretense of Union action, as a Union party, but from the outset the members were Democrats and Republicans. The separate party action, and the divergence of the party lines, became more and more marked. The Republicans seemed to become more prone to yield to the guidance of extreme men, and as it yielded to them to become more exacting in its policy and in the demand of submission to it, and the Democrats resolute in their resistance as the majority measure became more extreme.

So matters stood, and so they appeared, when the Union Convention of 1862 met at Columbus. It was of a character and composition wholly different from that of last year, and its nominations were in accordance with the change. Although the Supreme Court is composed entirely of Republicans, it could find no place on their ticket for Judge Ranney, while it was spontaneously dropping the incumbent Mr. Suttell. During all this time the Government itself was treading on the confines of doubtful powers, and sometimes usurping powers not doubtful, until the ranks of opposition were recruited from the steady advocates of law and the conservative supporters of Government. We see the results of the late elections. In the States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Democratic tickets for State officers have prevailed, with an increased number of Congressmen from each—the increase in Ohio being so strong and positive as to give them the control of the delegation. The result is a complete surprise to the Republicans, and it is perhaps no less a surprise to the Democrats themselves. The Democrats knew that they were not strong enough of themselves to work out such a result, and they expected some help, but not in the full measure that they have received it.

The result will be valuable to the country. The Administration will be taught moderation, and the opposition will see that the same steady support of true constitutional rule which gained them supporters, will be needful to preserve them and retain them. Extreme men have been everywhere rejected—Mr. Bingham of the Republican side is beaten by a large majority—Mr. Vallandigham on the other side is defeated, and Mr. Pendleton though elected, falls several hundred below the vote of Judge Ranney, while Mr. Long is elected in the same county by a small majority. The consistent Democrats have increased their majorities. The results are significant and instructive, and the supporters of Constitutional Union, in opposition to military abolition will find there true desires, and to be maintained only by the support of men who are at once resolute and moderate—men devoted to the preservation of the Union in all its integrity by means of the Constitution, which is its life.

New Rule in Voting.—Look to the Wives.

"King. Have you heard the argument? Is there no offense in it?"
"Honest. No, no, they do but jest; no offense 'till the world."

At a late meeting of the Democratic party held in New York, Mr. John Van Buren made a speech, and in speaking of the candidates—Governor Seymour and General Wadsworth—said this, which is well worth thinking of, considering what sometimes happens in the highest official positions:

"Let us look for a few moments at the merits of these two candidates. They are both gentlemen in the prime of life; they are fortunately in independent circumstances that place them beyond the reach of temptation in official position; they are very likely both competent to discharge the strictly official duties that belong to them; they have the good fortune, both of them, to have wives who could govern the women as well as they could govern the men. (Laughter.) If I were to select between the two, I should of course, prefer the lady of Governor Seymour to be in that position. But whichever of these gentlemen is elected, I conceive this a matter of some importance. The executive mansion will have in it a lady who will prove that the people of the State of New York have a proper sense and desire to exhibit to their fellow-citizens of other States, as well as to strangers who may visit us, what they consider a fit companion to the chief magistrate of the American people."

Lieut.-Gov. Stanton and Gen. Sherman.

WE have received a copy of a letter from the Hon. Thomas Ewing to his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Stanton, reviewing the publications of that distinguished gentleman on the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and his letter to General Sherman.

To say this publication is able, is no more than to say it is written by Mr. Ewing, and to say the evidence it presents is a perfectly conclusive vindication of General Sherman from the charge of negligence at the time so freely made by others, as well as Governor Stanton, is no more than doing simple justice to a brave and skillful officer, who did so much on that memorable occasion to snatch victory from the very jaws of disaster and defeat.

That Mr. Stanton had the remotest purpose of doing any injustice by his original statements we do not for a moment believe; but that he did do General Sherman injustice we think he can hardly fail to be himself convinced by the evidence presented in Mr. Ewing's letter.

General Sherman, however, in his cool moments can himself hardly be surprised that his very first letter to Governor Stanton provoked an equally tart reply, each being perhaps a little too warm to do justice to the other.

This whole matter shows the great impropriety of much of the public criticism of our Generals, when from the very nature of the case of the public is precluded from a full knowledge of the facts on which they so unsparingly pronounce judgment, as well as the impropriety of a General stepping out of the strict line of his duty to defend his conduct when thus assailed.

Christian Policy.

THE Rev. Dr. Bellows, a most particular Bull of Bashan, a christianistic minister of the Unitarian line, and who does lectures in big cities, and illustrates himself in words, generally, has lately made a speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the new Edition of Emancipation. In that speech he uttered these profanations: "That God means not to let us off with half work I am now convinced, and I consider it the most humane and statesmanlike policy now, to take the most radical ground possible—to assume that this is a war of subjugation or of extermination of all persons who wish to maintain the slave power." "The policy of the utter destruction of slavery and the slave power once avowed, the next is to CASHIER EVERY OFFICER who dares to question or disregard it—to dismiss every Cabinet officer who disputes or discredits it, and to silence EVERY PRESS that lifts its guilty columns against it." If the Reverend Doctor was possessed of courage in a degree equal to his pious venom he would make an admirable pirate. If the President should, under further "pressure," and as a "military necessity," adopt that amiable pursuit in addition to his other philanthropic measures, it is hoped that he will not lose sight of the renowned Sanitary Chief and transcendent christian and humanitarian by profession—the Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Ohio in the Next Congress.

THE State will be represented in the next Congress by the following as far as heard from:

- 1st District—Geo. H. Pendleton, (D.)
- 2d—Alex. Long, (D.)
- 3d—Robt. C. Schenck, (R.)
- 4th—J. F. McKinney, (D.)
- 5th—C. A. LeBlond, (D.)
- 6th—F. A. White, (D.)
- 7th—Samuel S. Cox, (D.)
- 8th—Wm. Johnson, (D.)
- 9th—W. P. Noble, (D.)
- 10th—J. M. Ashley, (R.)
- 11th—W. A. Hutchins, (D.)
- 12th—W. E. Finck, (D.)
- 13th—John O'Neill, (D.)
- 14th—George Bliss, (D.)
- 15th—James R. Morris, (D.)
- 16th—J. W. White, (D.)
- 17th—E. R. Eckley, (R.)
- 18th—R. P. Spaulding, (R.)
- 19th—John A. Garfield, (R.)

Democrats, 14; Republicans, 5. In the last House, Republicans 13, Democrats 8.

PENNSYLVANIA, as far as heard from, has elected thirteen Republicans and eleven Democrats to Congress. The Democratic State ticket is said to have triumphed, although the contest is very close. The Republicans have a small majority in the Legislature.

IOWA elected the entire Republican State ticket, and six Republicans to Congress.

THE Ohio Cox can make the biggest crow over the late elections.

The majority of the voters in the 4th District didn't go Westward.

THE Democracy are certainly in favor of White men. They elected two of that name to Congress from Ohio.

Darke county gave too tight a vote for West. That's why he didn't go to Congress.

It is supposed that Mr. West will not "use all the means which God and Nature have put in my hands to put down this rebellion" in the next Congress.

It is now ascertained that a majority of the people of Ohio are "traitors." We expect Cassius M. Ewing and Horace Greely along in a day or two, with their "Twenty Millions," to take us all to Fort Warren.

Comments on the President's Proclamation.

IT will be in vain to contend against the dividing effect which the proclamation will produce at the North. The President does not expect his new policy to be supported by the conservative men of the country, who believe it to be unconstitutional and wrong. He therefore looks to the radical wing of the Republicans for the sole support of the Administration. While all the loyal men of the nation will sustain with heart and hand, with blood and treasure, the Government of the United States, those who sustain the Administration in this course now marked out will be only the one party which is now known as the radical party, and all others must necessarily co-operate against it. The war is indefinitely prolonged already by radical demonstrations, and it may be by this new policy extended into years of darkness and blood. All who believe the proclamation to be disastrous in its necessary effects will unite in the elections which are approaching, to proclaim, by a loud voice than the voice of a President, namely, by the great voice of the people at the ballot box, that this is not their wisdom, not their policy, not their method of treating the Constitution. In view of the certainty of this opposition party being strong in the field, the radical men will have to bring up all their forces to sustain the Administration. It would be little more than a fiasco, a terrible one in history, an awful one for the good old land in which we live, if the proclamation should prove to be *vox et preterea nihil*, and the people should vote in large majority that the President had exceeded his powers and met their disapproval, and if at the same time the rebellion should not be damaged by it. The responsibility of radicalism now is becoming great. Meantime, conservative men have a duty to perform which is more onerous, more holy, more binding on them than ever before. The responsibility which radicalism has assumed we all know well it can never sustain. We may well look with infinite anxiety into the future while they make the experiment. But we must not turn our heads back. We must not falter. We must not betray the trust confided in us, by God, for as surely as He reigns the hope of America to-day is under Him, only in the conservative men of the North; and our duty to Him demands that we stand firm to sustain the great responsibility which radicalism, failing, sinks crushed, as it will now within a brief period. Stand by the Government of the United States.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

WE protest against the proclamation, in the name of the Constitution, in behalf of good faith to the conservative millions of the Northern and Border States, and for the sake of the only means by which it has at any time been possible to restore the Union. We protest against it as a monstrous usurpation, a criminal wrong, and an act of national suicide.

Nevertheless, Democrats and other conservative people will not withdraw from the war. They will fight in it and support it as before, not to preserve the Government, for that is subverted, but to maintain a Government. To do otherwise is to invite internal revolution, anarchy, and confusion, and to sink into disgrace as a people in the eyes of Christendom. The Southern rebellion is not a whit more tolerable because of this most untoward proclamation. That must be resisted, whatever shall come; and as to what shall come, we can only watch and wait.—*Chicago Times.*

The New Congress.

THE result of the elections just held renders it almost certain that the opposition will have a majority in the next House of Representatives. In this opposition we of course include nearly all the members from the border states. Should the Union not be restored by the next presidential election, and three candidates are run, so as to throw the election into the House, the composition of that body will probably be as follows:

CONSERVATIVE
Maine,
Connecticut,
Rhode Island,
New York,
New Jersey,
Pennsylvania,
Ohio,
Indiana,
Illinois,
Missouri,
Kentucky,
Maryland,
Delaware,
Tennessee,

Thirteen in all.

This list may vary somewhat. New Hampshire, Michigan, and Minnesota may be added to the conservative column, and Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania to the radical, but in any event the conservatives will have a majority of States should the House ever be called upon to elect a President. We have omitted Western Virginia from this list, as it is not yet recognized as a State, but if it should be its representatives would undoubtedly be opposed to the abolition candidate. Hence the conservatives are assured of the future if the contingency should occur. There is in fact no hope for the radicals. The same want of capacity to govern the country decently which has lost them the Congress will lose them the next presidential election.—*N. Y. World.*

The Emancipation Edict.

THE Emancipation Edict is producing the results which every man of ordinary sense foresees. It is imparting to the war a ferocity of conduct which would shame barbarians. The Confederate Congress, construing it to be an invitation and incitement to a servile insurrection—an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children in their midst by the negro slaves; are discussing, with great energy and anger, measures of retaliation. Imprisonment at hard labor, or death, by hanging, of captured Federal officers who obey the proclamation, are among the measures suggested and advocated.

While the Edict is thus exasperating and uniting the South, let any man tell us what compensating good it has produced? Not one—but other evils incalculable.

It has shaken the hitherto compact unanimity of the North. The enlightened, intelligent, humane men, counted by hundreds of thousands in the loyal States, who believe, as they believe in God! that this Edict, if practically enforced, would entail war upon both the white and the black race, do not find, in a war for Negro Emancipation, the holy incentive to patriotism which is recognized in a war for the Constitution and the Union. This is a momentous fact. It is a misturn to the cause which must soon or late be felt with terrible and disastrous force.—*Logan Gazette.*

William Courtland Prentiss.

THE Louisville Journal of the 10th, the editor, George D. Prentiss, closes the memoir of his son, William, who fell in the rebel army at Augusta, with the following paragraph:

Wm. Courtland Prentiss was proud, impatient, passionate, and at times violent, but he was kind, generous, honorable, humane, charitable and loving. No weeds of bitterness grew in his manly bosom. He was open-hearted and open-handed. His heart was as gentle as Mercy's own. No trait that he could relieve was ever unrelieved. His chivalry was unsurpassed by that of the best knights of Palestine. But, alas, he is dust and ashes now. His heart of fire is cold. His strong arms lie nerveless at his side. Soon his name must be a sound unknown among men. And, if the angels of his country weep over his early death, who weeps over it as that of a misguided and erring child, who, under better influences, might have won a place among his land's heroes and patriots.

We lay this wreath of withered flowers upon the tomb of the loved and lost, and turn sadly back to desolate life.

The Campaign in Kentucky.

THE campaign in Kentucky is virtually at an end. It is useless to conceal the fact that our people are as bitterly disappointed in the result as the rebels can be. They failed in taking Cincinnati and Louisville, and we failed in capturing them. Bragg and Kirby Smith have succeeded in evading through Powell's Gap into Tennessee, with their wagons and ammunition trains and their immense spoils. It is said that the parent was abandoned because of the impossibility of obtaining subsistence for the army.

It is believed that Bragg will make direct for Nashville, and we shall probably have a portion of the army counter-marching in that direction to head him off. At all events, the rebels escape the guerrillas under Morgan, and a few detached squads prowling about in various localities, are out of the State; and it is too late in the season to anticipate another invasion of any dimensions.—*Commercial, Yesterday.*

The Election in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—The Democratic State ticket is elected by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. The Democrats elect five Congressmen and the Union party four. The result in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts is uncertain. Both parties claim them. The Democrats elect a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which will secure the election of a Democratic Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

Gen. Fremont passed through this city last night for St. Louis.

A SINGULAR couple got married in Chester County, Pennsylvania, the other day, merely making the following declaration in the presence of friends:

We, Oron S. Murray and Lydia P. Jacobs, make known to these, our friends, that we have chosen each other for conjugal companionship—in prosperity and in adversity, in life and till death. We ask no license. We submit to no dictation. We bow to no authority. We recognise no God nor Almighty power to guide or guard us. Our promises are to ourselves and each other, and to others. Our trust is not in others, but in ourselves, and each other.

ARE THEY TRAITORS?—Was Lincoln a traitor on the 13th of September, when he argued the impolicy of Emancipation with so much force to the Chicago preachers? Are Seward, Blair, Bates, and Smith, at the Cabinet, traitors? They all opposed the termination of the "Bull at the Comet;" all resisted, to the last, the automatic edict of impartial freedom.—*Logan Gazette.*

HALLECK'S BODY-GUARD.—An officer expressed the wish to Mr. Stanton to be appointed to command the body-guard of some General. The Secretary replied: "Sir, General Halleck told me that the only body-guard he ever had was a terrier puppy."

ROSCANS A REGULAR "TRUMP."—Cesar in his victory over Pontus, and Perry at his victory on Lake Erie, immortalized themselves by the brevity of their dispatches. Cesar said: "I came, saw and conquered;" Perry said: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." But Roscan's dispatch at Iuka has surpassed them both. He said: "I-u-kered the enemy."

THE Democratic State ticket is elected in Indiana by 8,000 majority.

In Ohio it triumphs by as large, if not larger vote. The official returns are not more than half in. We shall give the official vote for State officers and Congressmen as soon as made known.

The gain of the Democratic Union party throughout the State will reach 50,000, probably.

Sewing Machines.



SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST IN USE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
No. 77 WEST FOURTH ST.,
(PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE),
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Awarded the First Premium in the United States Fairs of 1856, 1859 and 1860; and at the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute for Four successive Years, we have taken the First Premium over all competitors as the best.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Having made, for over seven years, the most popular Family Sewing Machine in the country, and now employing \$1,000,000 in their business, and making 100 Machines per day, they are prepared with such extraordinary facilities, and experience, to guarantee to the purchaser, entire satisfaction. All our Machines are made equally well, and are

Warranted Three Years.

Read the following Testimonials:
As all parties manufacturing Sewing Machines are obliged to pay Mr. Howe a fee for each Sewing Machine sold, and are also compelled to make quarterly returns to him, stating, under oath, the number sold, he looks for a correct statement of the number of Machines sold by the different manufacturers. From this reliable source we have obtained the following reliable statistics, showing the number of Sewing Machines disposed of during the last year reported. The statistics compare making those of Wheeler & Wilson, I. M. Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines sold there were sold—

By WHEELER & WILSON, 31,336
By I. M. Singer & Co., 10,336
By Grover & Baker, 10,336
Showing that the sales of Wheeler & Wilson to be double those of any other company.—N. Y. Observer.

We have personally examined the various Machines before the public, with an anxious desire to place before our readers reliable information. As the result of such examination, we unhesitatingly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as the most reliable for family use.—*Western Christian Advocate.*
My little daughter, of nine years, takes our Machine. Wheeler & Wilson's—sews, cuts, oils, and puts it in place, easily and readily adjusts its parts and performs with it all ordinary work. She can make her own dresses, including bonneting, gathering, and setting in the sleeves. Four months ago, in our family, it made it a necessity and a luxury.

We use the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all purposes of domestic use.—*Scientific American.*

Send for a circular containing specimens of sewing, testimonials, prices, etc.

WILLIAM SUMNER & CO.,
77 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

MRS. ELIAS IGOU, Agent for Chambersburg county, will be at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Leav, where all orders for Machines can be left. Oct-10-63-17

J. B. ARMSTRONG, BANKER, URBANA, O.

Dealer in Coin, Exchange, &c.

OFFICE IN KAUFFMAN & NELSON'S BUILDING, COR. Public Square. Oct. 1863-17

A CERTAIN REMEDY.

USE Temple's Compound Syrup of Hops and Boneset.

The best remedy known for severe Colds, Soreness of the Lungs, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and for all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Hops and Boneset is prepared and sold by C. BOTTIGER, 1011 Hamilton, where it is sold by all druggists and country stores. Oct-10-63-17

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DOUGLAS MEMORIAL.

The Diploma of Membership of the Douglas Monument Association, beautifully engraved on steel, about four by twelve inches in dimension, is now ready for distribution to the subscribers to the Monument Fund. The engraving consists of two full length vignettes, one a portrait of the departed noble and the other the American offering a wreath; besides a bird's eye view of the statue on the shore of Lake Michigan, as it now appears at College Grove.

To all persons forwarding to the association one dollar or more, will be sent one of these diplomas with name and amount duly inserted thereon, and signed by the President and Secretary.

Contributors in the sum of one hundred dollars will become life members of the Douglas Monument Association.

WALTER B. SWEET, President.
LEONARD W. VOLK, Secretary.

Contributions are being authorized in the loyal States to take charge of the interests of the Association.

Patents and circulars containing full organization, Constitution, By-laws, and the Appeal of the Association, will be sent to all who will forward their address. Communications should be directed to the Secretary, of the Douglas Monument Association, CHICAGO, ILL. WALTER B. SWEET, President. Oct-10

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL Lloyd's New Steel Plate Color Map of the United States.

Of the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick, from recent surveys, completed Aug. 15, 1861; cost \$25.00 to engrave it, and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 copies are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION

And the distances between. Quotations: any volume or map \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money. Send for \$1 worth and try. Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished all our agents. Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition. J. T. LLOYD.

No. 151 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and \$100,000, a week is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport, Perry, Gettysburg, Nisland's Ferry, and all other places on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or the money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; he cost is but 50 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased.—N. Y. Tribune.

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From Actual Surveys by Capt. Bartlett and Wm. Brown, Mississippi River Pilot, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis in the Gulf of Mexico—1,800 miles—every sand bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—cities and counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets, 25¢ pocket form, and \$2.00 on cloth, with rollers. New ready.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1863.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Received Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron.

GEO. W. WALKER, Secretary of the Navy.

Clothing.

IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING SEE
NEWHOUSE & FRIEDMAN,
Sellers' Old Corner, Women's Hotel Building,
URBANA, O.

They have received and are continually receiving

GENTS' & BOYS' CLOTHING

FOR THE Fall & Winter Trade,

comprising a full and complete assortment of

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE GARMENTS,

which are only kept in

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORES!

Also, a fine lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

as

Hats and Caps,

Trunks,

India Rubber Coats,

Carpet Bags,

Valises, &c.

Gents Cravats and Collars, all styles.

Gents Hosiery and Handkerchiefs,

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,

Which they are determined to close out

Cash Buyers at Prices THAT WILL SUIT THEM!

Their facilities for purchasing are equal to those of any Store in Urbana, and their Goods are offered at such low figures as to

DEFY COMPETITION!